

LABOR CLARION

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Widespread Interest Shown in Social Security Legislation

IN THE early part of October a Washington dispatch to a New York paper declared that "expert observers, who have been deploying over the country, send back reports that President Roosevelt's promise to ask the next Congress for unemployment insurance and other social security legislation is the most potent argument being used for election of Congressmen and Senators pledged to support his program."

That a determined demand will be made this winter upon Congress and the various state legislative bodies to place social legislation on the statute books needs no argument. The numerous plans for social security, in the form of old-age, unemployment and health insurance now being very actively promoted throughout the nation evidence the interest being taken. Differences of opinion exist as to the advisability of this departure of government into a comparatively new field so far as our own country is concerned. This article, however, is only concerned with the sub-

ship certificates," which certificates mean exactly nothing. The field of operations for "electric belt" salesmen in all lines of endeavor, however, has not yet been successfully enclosed, and on this subject the choice as well as the consequences, though at times tragic, must remain with the individual.

Industry Should Bear the Cost

In dispatches of the Associated Press from Washington this week, President Green is declared to favor the placing upon industry of the entire cost of unemployment insurance, and he is thus quoted:

"In the first place industry would not bear the cost. It would be passed on to the consumer. Labor can not pass along to the consumer any portion that might be laid upon it."

"Then, too, if labor should bear half of the cost and industry half, as a part of the consuming public, labor also would have to pay its share of the part passed on to the public by industry. This would not be fair."

It is also stated that the A. F. of L. will lend its support to a bill similar to the Wagner-Costigan measure of last year, calling for federal participation in plans operated by the various states, with tax refunds to be made to employers contributing to state funds. The Federation will also favor a drive in the various states for the enactment of state unemployment insurance measures.

Indorsement Given Over Wide Field

A number of states, including California, now have old-age pension laws on their books, with varying provisions of eligibility and administration. Arizona had paid \$400,000 to 1811 men and women at the end of the fiscal year, of which amount the state paid two-thirds. In Indiana about 16,000 persons are receiving aid in sixty of the ninety-two counties, though there is a protest against the average of the grants, which are limited to \$15 a month. Iowa begins payments this month, and 17,500 applications already have been received from those over 65 years of age, with collections made of nearly a million dollars from the \$1 head tax established to finance the system. There are now 18,500 recipients of pensions in Massachusetts, paid to those over 70 years

of age. Lowering of the age limit has been urged in that state in order to help the idle middle-aged, as well as the establishing of a non-profit making fund to replace the insurance companies engaged in workmen's compensation, who received the onus of blame for their pressure on employers not to hire the middle-aged. In Pennsylvania, 40,000 are expected to apply for the pension, payments to begin on December 1, those who are 70 years of age and have resided in the state for fifteen years being eligible for not to exceed \$30 per month. New York had over 50,000 on its pension rolls at the end of July, with an average grant to each of \$20.58. With a monthly average payment of \$14.83, New Jersey was giving assistance to over 9000 on August 1. The city of Honolulu in six months has paid \$5743 to 176 pensioners.

Other states have adopted laws on the subject, though their enforcement for practical purposes

SECRETARY OF LABOR PERKINS

"**A**BOVE three billion dollars was expended by the federal, state and local governments for relief and emergency work projects. This is only part of the net social cost of unemployment. Besides the 16,000,000 persons dependent upon public support there are millions more who have not gone on relief, but whose sufferings are often greater than those of the people on relief. . . . The significant fact now stands out that in no country which has experimented with unemployment insurance has the system broken down, even in the present world depression, and in no country has the public treasury been called upon for amounts to relieve distress even approximating our expenditure for relief."

yet remains somewhat nebulous. Gubernatorial and legislative candidates are on record for pension and other social insurance legislation, and party platforms have declared for various forms of such legislation in twenty-one states, though these latter declarations of course may be considered "scraps of paper" pending actual proof of sincerity of performance by their proponents. In addition to union labor organizations, indorsement of social service legislation in various forms has been given by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Teachers, a conference of American rabbis, a New England conference of the Methodist Church, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and a convention of 400 delegates from 75 Catholic colleges, and many other organizations.

The various forms of unemployment insurance, in particular, require close scrutiny, as do those for old-age and health insurance. In Massachusetts, for example, the "unemployment reserve" feature prepared by a commission, and similar to that of the Wisconsin law, has received little support from employers and hardly any from labor, it being declared as merely a welfare plan and one which can not possibly help the unemployed, it being further urged that responsibility for unemployment is the concern of the general public who, through the proper governmental agency, should contribute to its amelioration.

The Wisconsin unemployment law, which has been widely discussed in connection with the general subject of social insurance, in brief provides

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

"WE must do first things first. The care of the disabled, the sick, the destitute, and the starving is the first thing. The improvement of their hard lot compels our immediate exertions, not only because of the individual human beings who suffer today, but, even more important to the future of America, because future generations of American citizens will become the descendants of those who are now in need."

ject itself, efforts being made in that direction, the progress made, and warnings that should be heeded by all sincere friends of such legislation.

The American Federation of Labor at its convention in San Francisco, as well as in prior conventions, made certain declarations on the various subjects coming under this class of legislation, which were epitomized in last week's issue of this paper. Party platforms in the recent campaign stressed various features. Official national and state commissions are engaged in drafting measures—all tending to focus public attention in that direction.

The cupidity of individuals has of course been aroused by the widespread publicity, necessitating warnings being given to the unwary and to those to whom economic desperation has brought equally desperate desire for remedy. As early as last April there was brought to light a racket conducted by an individual in Tulsa, Oklahoma, with a long criminal record who, through a dime chain-membership scheme, promised members Federal pensions of \$30 a month. It is also stated that since the appointment, last summer, of the President's Committee on Economic Security no less than thirty-six different organizations have sprung up which are promoting old-age pension schemes—many of them declared fantastic or financially impossible—and that almost without exception these organizations are selling magazines, booklets and other publications to elderly people at a price far exceeding cost of publication. It is also noted that one set of advocates of social insurance that advertises its own promotion books at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.65 is condemning a "plan" whose promoters charge 25 cents for a booklet and \$1 for "beautifully engraved member-

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(San Francisco Convention)

"THE Cincinnati convention in 1932 by unanimous action placed the American Federation of Labor on record in favor of Compulsory Unemployment Insurance. Three years before, the Toronto Convention gave an equally effective expression to the conviction on the part of this Federation that the time had arrived in American industry when it was in the interest of general welfare that provision should be made for old-age pensions. Taken together with Workmen's Compensation this provides for the major hazards of industry. The experience of the passing months has confirmed your committee in the soundness of their declaration in favor of social insurance. . . . Your committee recommends the whole-hearted indorsement by this Convention of the general proposals for social insurance, in line with action which has already been taken by previous conventions; and of study of those other phases of social insurance upon which previous conventions have not already acted. We concur with those proposals for support of Social Insurance that have been set forth in the legislative program of the Federation and non-concur with methods that have been advanced which are at variance with this sound and established policy."

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor's Survey Finds Code Violations Gain

Increasing code violation from coast to coast and "no real improvement in business over a year ago" were found by the American Federation of Labor in a survey just completed.

The survey consisted of reports from seventy-one organizers in twenty-nine states. Forty-three found increasing or widespread violation of codes.

In summarizing the reports, the Federation attributed the increase in violations to:

(1) The fact that the code authorities, themselves, are not in favor of the codes and hence do not bother to see them enforced.

(2) The employees, particularly in unorganized plants, are afraid of losing their jobs for reporting any infractions of the codes.

(3) The failure of the administration itself to command the respect of business, i. e., restoring the Blue Eagle to companies who have violated the codes, without prosecuting the cases.

BEE TUMBER CONVALESCENT

From the Los Angeles "Citizen" it is learned that Bee Tumber, so well and favorably known to trade unionists in California, is well on the way to recovery following injury in an auto accident in the East last summer. After being brought to her home at Santa Barbara she was in a precarious condition, and it was necessary to give blood transfusions and perform several major operations. She has so far recovered as to be taken from the hospital to the Faulding Hotel in Santa Barbara, where she was able to receive visitors and anticipated being taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. Nora Sexton, in Los Angeles.

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SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(Concluded from Page One)

that the employee pay 2 per cent of wages into a state fund, or a private fund under state supervision. These payments may not be taken out of the employee's pay nor can they be obtained by proportionate reduction in pay. After having worked four weeks for one employer the worker automatically comes under the law. Salary or compensation under \$300 a month is subject to the plan. Loss of work through misconduct or quitting work without cause deprives the em-

RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR HOPKINS

WE are coming to unemployment insurance in some form. To be effective, the system must be compulsory in character and must receive governmental contributions. He includes health insurance among the necessary objectives of any plan for social welfare. "With private hospitals financially distressed, doctors on relief, sick people foregoing care and a national crop of tuberculosis and rickets sown and ready for harvest a few years hence, people are beginning to realize that the problems of health co-exist with economic disruption" and must be met by an health insurance plan with medical care.

ployee of benefits, which are also suspended if the employee is out of work because of a trade dispute, a fire or other catastrophe, or through acts of civil or military authority, and if "suitable" employment is refused.

In the case of total unemployment 50 per cent of the full time weekly wage is paid, with a maximum of \$10 and a minimum of \$5, and for partial unemployment the difference between part-time

"UNEMPLOYMENT compensation is, primarily, a social service. It does not make a bit of difference, as far as social order is concerned, who employed a man before he got out of a job. We advocate the pooling of all unemployment funds—the benefits to be paid out of a common reserve."—Committee report of President's Industrial Advisory Board.

wage and what would be received if totally unemployed. Benefits are limited to ten weeks of unemployment during a year.

One writer has stated that many employers, realizing that unemployment insurance is bound to prevail in some form, would rather have it on uniform federal lines than risk the possibility of being put at a disadvantage in interstate commerce through varying state laws. The American Federation of Labor Executive Council has said in this connection, that while the federal government can not enact a national law it can aid states by federal subsidies as provided in the Wagner-Lewis bill, which measure was before the last session of Congress.

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Mooney Case Before U. S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has directed that cause be shown why Tom Mooney should not be permitted to file a petition before that court for a writ of habeas corpus. While the order is directed to the warden of the penitentiary it of course means that the State of California, through its legally constituted officials, shall make answer. Forty days is granted in which to make the reply, which will be submitted by Attorney General Webb.

The action of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation came on a petition which had been presented to and denied by lower federal courts. The petition is said to be based principally upon the point that Mooney is being deprived of his liberty "without due process of law."

Should insufficient "cause" be shown by the State's argument the court may then order that "the body of the prisoner" be produced before it and may then order further cause be shown why Mooney should not be released, or may grant the release.

It is recalled that Attorney General Webb of California at one time made an ineffectual plea before the California court for a new trial for Mooney in which plea he cited the perjured trial testimony and other developments in the case since the prisoner's incarceration.

Following the Supreme Court's order an interesting incident in the long history of the famous case was related by Fremont Older, who has taken great interest in securing the release of both Mooney and Billings. It will be recalled that the latter, although much less publicized than Mooney in recent years, was convicted of participation in the same crime as was Mooney and upon practically the same evidence. Each, however, is confined in separate prisons. Older relates that shortly following his imprisonment Billings began the study of law and through such study became convinced in his own mind and contended with others that the seeking of a writ of habeas corpus was the only proper legal procedure that would secure the release of himself and Mooney. The plan received no encouragement from attorneys, even Clarence Darrow having stated it was "impossible." In later years Mooney's attorneys adopted the identical method in his behalf long before advanced by Billings, which has now brought the order from the court that at least gives new hope toward securing their client's freedom.

LONGSHOREMEN RECEIVE BACK PAY

San Francisco longshoremen are receiving pay checks representing the retroactive wages due them under the increase granted by the National Longshoremen's Board, the total amount being estimated at \$25,000.

The registration of applications for work as longshoremen, also provided for in the recent award, has been closed, with the final total given as 4236 applicants. Details for the joint hiring hall are under discussion.

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Quick Response Made To Appeal for Miners

Following an appeal for aid in behalf of the locked-out Miners' Union of Jackson, Amador county, sent out by the California State Federation of Labor, and a most vivid presentation of the case by Organizer Joseph Casey of the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council made very prompt response by instructing its executive committee to appropriate \$1000 from its treasury to relieve the immediate distress. This action will be followed by an appeal to the various local unions to reimburse the Council for the amount so advanced.

Since October 1 the union workers have been unable to secure any satisfactory terms of agreement with the owners of what are termed the "Gold Trust" mines, which include the famous "Argonaut" and "Kennedy." It is stated that the owners are sacrificing more than \$50,000 monthly in profits rather than accede to the reasonable demands of their miners that they be given a better share in the advanced price of the product which followed the rise in the price of gold after the governmental order of some months ago regarding that natural product.

Spikes Misleading Propaganda

Throughout Organizer Casey's address to the Labor Council at last week's session he was heard with rapt attention as he revealed the shocking conditions. He first dispelled any idea, that may have been engendered through the present usual tactics of publicity agents of employers who encounter difficulties with their workers, that "reds" and "foreign agitators" are responsible for the situation. Naming the different officials of the Jackson Miners' Union he told of their length of residence in the community and their family dependents, citing in particular that the president of the organization had been a local resident for 24 years, owns his own home and has four dependents. No evidence of so-called "radicals" had been discovered by this representative of the A. F. of L., who is not given to lending support to mere theorists or to those who strike merely for the sake of striking and without any definite purpose in view toward practical aid for the workers.

Some of the strikers were found to be living in a barn-like structure as the best shelter obtainable with their limited resources. One motherly lady had taken upon herself the task of preparing meals for the men from the best sources of food available, while a man was doing the same service for an additional 18 needy strikers.

Merchants Lend Practical Aid

Casey commended the aid given by the merchants in the community, they having granted very liberal credit to the now unemployed miners, thus indicating their practical sympathy and support. It was pointed out, however, that with the mines as the principal industry of the community their former payroll, amounting to some \$3000 daily, was no longer available in the local retail trade, and with the depletion of stocks of the mer-

chants and the credit which was being given to the unemployed, they were now finding themselves in need of ready funds with which to finance their own business and for replenishing their stock.

A touching incident—tragedy, perhaps the better word—was related of a mother with a baby scarcely a month old in a home where there was no heating facility, the location of the community, it should be borne in mind, being in the higher mountain regions of the State. Without going into the pitiful detail, suffice it to say that before the A. F. of L. organizer had departed, and with the very kindly substantial aid of a local merchant, a stove had been placed in that home.

Indication of Grim Purpose

In perhaps sardonic humor, or cold-blooded deliberation, the whistle of the mines is said to be blown twice daily summoning the strikers back to work, but developments thus far have indicated only an attempt on the part of the representatives of the mine owners at a "victory by starvation." The San Francisco Labor Council has made the first answer of the organized labor movement in California to that challenge.

Organizer Casey returned to Jackson last Tuesday to continue his efforts in behalf of the locked-out miners, which were interrupted after only a brief stay last week when he determined to come to San Francisco and present the case of the miners to the local central body.

Ladies' Garment Workers Give Fine Support to Activities of Organizer

Jennie Matyas has been appointed organizer and educational director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the Bay area. The appointment was made by International President David Dubinsky during his recent attendance here at the A. F. of L. convention.

Miss Matyas has been residing in San Francisco for some years. In the decade from 1913 to 1923 she was active in the Union's work in New York City.

Although she has been on the job here but a few weeks, she has already led a victorious walkout in a blouse shop on Geary street. This strike resulted in an agreement providing for union recognition, wage increases and reinstatement of two workers who were discharged for union activity.

Miss Matyas is also organizing classes in English, public speaking, dramatics, chorus and current events. All unionists are invited to attend. For further information, call Miss Matyas at the I. L. G. W. U. headquarters, Sutter 9309.

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Electrical Workers Take Advanced Stand

The New York City local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has secured a seven-hour day with eight hours' pay agreement from the Contractors' Association. "This agreement is the first of its kind in the country," said International President Tracy of the Electricians, "and is a big step in the right direction."

The new pact involves approximately 600 employers and 6000 workers in the New York metropolitan area. It became effective November 5.

The union scale for New York electrical workers has been \$11.20 for eight hours' work. The new agreement provides that rate for seven hours. This is the equivalent of a \$1.40 a day wage increase.

A truly modern and most commendable feature of the agreement is a clause providing for the employment of "old timers." Each contractor is to hire at least one man "of the age of 55 or over" for every ten employees on each job.

The Electrical Workers' new pact is expected to be the forerunner of similar ones for other crafts in the building industry. The Electrical Workers led the fight for the five-day week and obtained the first agreement on that basis in 1929. The balance of the building industry in the New York area soon followed.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1934

Actual Legislation Awaited

The mind of the nation has been focused upon what is broadly termed "social security" legislation, within the past week in particular. Every form of publicity to that end seems to be in operation. Should real and permanent achievement result, our country will not only have made another highly desirable step forward but those responsible for the necessary legislation will have gained a place in history. Should the mountain and its press agents bring forth only more committees, surveys, and other well known means of delay it would seem to portend disaster from a political standpoint for those now in legislative power. The observation is prompted by the present inappropriate discussion of future political fortunes of various issues and individuals, at a time when millions are unemployed.

The labor movement has its own ideas pertaining to "social legislation." While giving hearty support to some forms thereof, and with a very definite program, it has never been made a paramount objective, however necessary of accomplishment. For that reason there is already some alarm that the present highly publicized plans all seem to tend in the one direction, and the future is awaited with anxiety as to what are the definite aims looking toward the present plight of the millions of unemployed.

If efforts are to be solely directed toward admittedly long range legislative projects which will take the place and distract attention from the at present anticipated action on shortening of hours and placing workers into legitimate employment under better conditions, emphatic gains for this class of the population will not have been accomplished. The coming sessions of Congress and the State legislative bodies will therefore be of vital interest to the workers, and particularly those of their number who are unemployed.

Maybe, Might, Perhaps

B. C. Forbes, the Hearst financial writer, made a trip to California recently and on his return to New York delivered this profound observation in his column:

"Since crossing and re-crossing the continent last month, and gaining some idea of the vastness of the pent-up needs for both consumer and durable goods, the writer has been delving into the potential market for the latter.

"The conclusion reached is that, when confidence dispels uncertainty, when buying proclivities supersede conserving proclivities, the United States is likely to witness a volume of business and industry far exceeding all present expectations."

It has been observed—one may say more or less

frequently—by the great unwashed denizens of the remaining territorial area of these United States, that in the event, or should, one of the if, as, and when boys of New York journey West—to Buffalo—there is always the potential, sometimes likely, danger of his being bit by the same idea as had, some forty years before, the elder statesmen gathered around the stove of the Coon Hollow drug store, who had merely crossed and re-crossed Coon "Crick" at low tide. There oughta be a law against unchaperoned New York travelers.

Harry L. White

When a man lives for nearly eighty years and he passes on without leaving a single enemy, and is beloved by all, it can truly be said that he lived well. In order to fully measure up to the test, however, such a man must have stood up to be counted when principles were at stake, and his adherence to the right, as he saw it, considered a necessary prerequisite to manhood at its best.

Harry L. White was such a man. Straight in character as was his stature of more than six feet in his prime, kind to all with whom he came in contact, he kept perennially young. He refused to concede anything to the years, except as the physical had to partly bow to the inevitable. Even then there was a jest when he was asked how he felt. A natural smile for all, courteous in the extreme, graciously conquering the years that weigh down so many humans, Harry White was an unusual man in that he was always the same, a delightful companion, true to his beliefs without rancor, and his humor was keen without even leaving a trace of bitterness.

In the Typographical Topics (once under Mr. White's charge) on another page will be found a detailed account of his activities during a busy life. Consequently this tribute to his memory will not tell of his movements from the time he left his native state of Pennsylvania. It is the purpose to point out the fundamentals that he possessed so richly and which serve as an ever-living example for others.

Pen falters in the attempt to refer to Mr. White's home life. Survived by his dear wife who walked down the years with the husband so loved, and the son and daughter who always had a cheery companion, there was an idealism about the family life that is precious to contemplate these days when there are so many broken circles. Friends were hospitably entertained. Simplicity reigned. There was always an interest in the best things of life. Mementoes from other lands, pictures, and those gifts that contribute to a home so admirably, were shown to callers as a means of providing fine entertainment. There could not be described a more wholesome home, and it was a benediction for members and friends.

Harry White had a career founded in the realm of printer-journalism. He set type by hand, now a lost art. He was a writer of merit. In Utah he published a newspaper, and his foremanship of the Salt Lake City "Tribune," and his presidency of the Typographical Union of that famed city, are remembered by the "old timers" with real pleasure. In Portland he had similar experiences. Coming to San Francisco nearly fifty years ago, Mr. White was an official of the old Federated Trades Council that preceded the present Labor Council, and he served well both organizations. As president of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, he dealt justly with all and won the confidence of the publishers because he was fair. His trade-union experience in this city rests mainly on his long service as secretary-treasurer of No. 21 during troublesome days. He was admirably fitted for this position. Each state has printers who will heartily agree with the assertion that no Typographical Union could possibly have had a more capable man in the office, possessing a

generosity for the less fortunate and a kindness that made each member a personal friend.

Harry White spent nearly twenty years in the State service as secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission. No better selection could have been made. Always sympathetic and friendly to injured men, his reputation was so quickly built that employers and insurance representatives would leave their problems to him for decision. Tiring as were the days when industrial tragedies crowded each minute, Mr. White was as cheerful and thorough at the end of each day as at the beginning. And if an effort were made to tell how he was loved and admired by the staff, it would be impossible to do justice to the theme. The ramifications of cheap politics were as foreign to his nature as the recesses of a dark room to the rays of the sun.

Cut down by an automobile accident, Harry White has bequeathed to an army of friends a memory that will live long, because it is erected on sterling character, the philosophy of the natural smile, and a thoughtfulness that aimed to avoid giving pain to others.

To the bereaved family there goes out a deep sympathy, garlanded with sincere affection for Harry L. White. The beautiful words of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow are both a fitting close and a sacred beginning:

"There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

The Fourteenth Amendment

Two references, in decisions of the United States Supreme Court, to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, thirty years apart—thirty years!—mark a revolution in legal and judicial habits of mind.

In 1904, dissenting from a verdict of the court which declared unconstitutional the New York law limiting the hours of work in bakeries, the revered Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indulged himself in a bit of sarcasm. "The Fourteenth Amendment," he said, "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics.'" But in substance and effect, that is about what a majority of the court held the Constitution did. They held that the "liberty" guaranteed to the citizen by this amendment included the liberty to work as long hours as the employer desired.

The other day, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, upholding the New York law fixing minimum prices of milk, also went back to this part of the Constitution. "The Fourteenth Amendment," said this youngest member of that august body, "does not protect a business against the hazards of competition." And the court was unanimous in supporting this view.

Justice Peckham, speaking for the court thirty years ago, treated the New York law on bakeries as an impertinence. "This interference of the legislatures with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be increasing," he complained; and delivered himself of this gem of wisdom: "Clean and wholesome bread does not depend on whether the baker works but ten hours a day, or only sixty hours a week." Four Justices dissented; but Justice Peckham and his four majority colleagues had their way.

A few days ago, Justice Cardozo, speaking for a unanimous court, said that the milk price law was not an "interference," but a justified piece of experiment. The world do move.

Of the total number of Senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker for Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in 1930, a case regarded as extremely important by organized labor, thirty-four are now "out"—thirty-four enemies of labor's interests out in only four years.

General News Notes

For the first time since the development of trade unionism in the brewing industry, a brewers' local union has been formed in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The Department of Justice has filed a condemnation suit in Chicago to obtain approximately thirty-five acres of the south side of Chicago for a slum clearance and low cost housing project.

David Dubinsky, recently elected as a vice-president of the A. F. of L., who is president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has announced he will ask the A. F. of L. Executive Council to sponsor the formation of a National Labor party.

Approval has been given to a uniform store hour agreement, effective November 16, for the food and grocery industry in Portland, which provides for a sixty-three-hour week. Stores which were operating shorter hours on June 1, 1933, may continue those hours but may not shorten them further.

T. V. O'Connor, former chairman of the Shipping Board and former president of the International Longshoremen's Association, urged creation of a new merchant marine as part of the government's unemployment relief activities. O'Connor said 90 per cent of money expended on shipbuilding goes to labor.

The unionization of 90 per cent of all workers in Knoxville, Tennessee, is the task undertaken by the Central Labor Union. It is planned to reach every unorganized worker in that city. Mass meetings in various sections are contemplated under the plan of campaign, when an opportunity will be given every person to express himself and affiliate, if he so desires, with an organized union.

Recommendations for an intensive investigation of labor conditions in the boot and shoe industry and reopening of the code for amendment were made to N.R.A. by a special committee following a study in New England plants. The committee was named following protests on working conditions in eastern Massachusetts factories by Senator David I. Walsh.

The National Labor Board has ruled that "strikers are employees" when it comes to negotiating settlements—thus adding more discomfiture to professional labor baiters, personnel directors and employers' representatives who have been advising their clients to refuse to meet strike committees on the ground that the workers "are no longer employed by this company."

The N.I.R.A. has deprived the National Garment Company of St. Louis of the right to use the Blue Eagle. It was found that the company permitted some of its employees to work more than forty hours per week, paid less than \$13 a week, failed to file reports showing wages, hours and production data, failed to post copies of the labor provisions in its plant, and failed to use N.R.A. labels in garments manufactured by it.

An agreement between employers and employees of the electrical contracting division of the construction industry in the district of Illinois embracing Chicago has been approved, affecting some 7500 workers. Minimum journeyman wages of \$1.50 for Class "A," \$1 for Class "B," and \$1.06 1/4 an hour for work on modernization and rehabilitation are provided, with varying overtime rates from 1 1/3 to double time, and including the five-day week.

Francis J. Dillon, organizer of the A. F. of L. among automobile workers, has asked President Roosevelt for the appointment of a commission to make a study of the "speed-up" system of production, discriminatory wage standards, job insecurity and low annual wages, and discrimination

and replacement of men by women workers in the industry. Request is made for representatives on the commission of employees and employers, with an outstanding man as representative of the government for chairman.

It is reported that the controversy between the Newspaper Guild and the Daily Newspaper Publishing Code Authority will come to a definite head early in December, when a hearing on the Guild's complaint will be heard. The controversy grows out of the fact that, when the code was approved by the President, it did not, the Guild contends, cover adequately the status of news department workers or salaries and hours.

N.R.A. has announced the appointment of a committee of employees and employers to study the question of paying the trucking industry's drivers and helpers during "sleeping" and "waiting" periods on "over the road trips." About 20,000 of the industry's 850,000 truckers and helpers engage in such hauls. During overnight trips, one usually sleeps while the other drives. It is the question of the payment to the driver not on active duty which will engage the attention of the committee, as well as remuneration to drivers who have long waiting periods while a load is being assembled.

Our Earliest "Reds"

James E. Wilkins, who died in San Rafael last week at an advanced age, was an authority on early California history, and some years ago in discussing the subject, related the following:

"Jose had been a soldier under my grandfather at the Presidio and had gained a good name there for fidelity and military qualities. On one occasion an agitator was incorporated into the garrison—a man by the name of Pablo Lesola. He worked among the soldiers to such an effect, picturing the wrongs they suffered under a capitalistic or bourgeois form of government, that finally they revolted in a body—all except Jose, who declared himself entirely at my grandfather's service.

"The revolutionists did not harm either the commander or his sole supporter in the least. They simply told him that his job was vacant, and that Pablo Lesola ruled in his stead. My father was a non-combatant observer of the affair.

"Then they set up some kind of republic on the basis of absolute equality. I think the modern Bolsheviks must have taken their cue from this far-away movement on the Pacific Coast. For one thing, the revolting garrison of the Presidio at once proceeded to burn all their powder to commemorate the movement and in honor of their new chief.

"They decided to take orders from no one—only suggestions from Pablo—and they were fixed in their determination neither to work nor fight. All went swimmingly as long as the government supplies lasted, but the time soon came when they had nothing to eat but theory, and the stock of Pablo Lesola dropped like lead.

"In the end they deserted him in a body and returned to their duty under my grandfather, Commandante Martinez, who after some difficulty re-provisioned the fort. As it was entirely a bloodless revolution, the punishment of Lesola was correspondingly light—a few days in the guardhouse.

"This is a bit of California history hitherto unpublished, but I heard the story of it from my father and mother, from my grandfather and an old man of the same family name as Jose. My father used to roar over it as a good joke, in his English way, but not so my grandfather, who looked on it gravely, as military disciplinarians should do. Anyhow, it was the first revolution and the first republic set up in California."

Tobacco "Big Four"

Tobacco has long been the only rival of textiles for the bad eminence of paying the lowest wages among large industries, says George L. Knapp, in his series of articles on the giant tobacco companies whom he styles the "Big Four" (American Tobacco, R. J. Reynolds, Liggett & Myers, and P. Lorillard) and which have so tremendous a grip on the industry in this country. Knapp goes on to say that the largest block of business and the biggest measure of profits in the tobacco industry come in the making of cigarettes. Some of the fine work of the Big Four in chiseling labor may well be shown by a few figures from the cigarette industry.

The Census Bureau reports on manufactures and the wages paid in them only every second year. The following are the averages worked out from those official figures, showing what the cigarette worker got in each of the years given: 1929, \$870 per year; 1931, \$727 per year; 1933, \$613 per year.

Wage Cut of 30 Per Cent

This is a cut in wages of a little more than 30 per cent in four years. There is no excuse for this in the fortunes of the Big Four. They have made more money since the depression began than they ever did before.

As purses thinned and grew bare, the world turned toward its cheapest luxuries, and while the demand for most forms of tobacco went down, that for cigarettes went up. In 1922, 55,763,000,000 cigarettes were produced in this country; but in 1930, the output had more than doubled, and stood at 123,802,000,000. It declined in the next two years, but turned sharply upward again in 1933.

All the Big Four made their biggest profits in depression years. Liggett & Myers had their richest takings in 1930; the other three in 1931. While heaping profits higher than ever before, the Big Four paid their cigarette makers the least the traffic would bear.

The entire cigarette wage bill of the whole country in 1929 was \$18,529,000; in 1931, \$14,664,000; in 1933, \$13,818,000.

Worker Gets Two Cents Out of Dollar

The wholesale price of cigarettes produced in 1933 was \$637,579,000. The wage bill, as stated, was \$13,818,000. Therefore, the cigarette worker got just a tiny fraction over 2 cents of every dollar paid for cigarettes; paid, not by the consuming public, but by dealers.

In 1931, the latest year for which the figures have been worked out from the government census, the individual worker in different industries produced the following in wholesale value in a year: Boots and shoes, \$3606; furniture, \$3779; bakery products, \$6497; cigarettes, \$37,526.

In other words, the cigarette worker, in 1931, produced six times as much wholesale value as the worker in bakery products, nearly ten times as much as the furniture worker, and more than ten times as much as the worker in boots and shoes. Labor costs, in the cigarette industry, as shown above, were approximately 2 per cent of the wholesale price. Labor costs could have been doubled without any raise in price.

The most productive workers in the land, measured by the money value of the product at wholesale, received almost the lowest pay. In the gentle art of chiseling labor, the Big Four have few rivals and no superiors.

SALMON FISHERY WAGE STUDY

The National Industrial Recovery Board has extended until January 15, 1935, the time in which the code authority for the canned salmon industry must submit recommendations for minimum compensation for employee fishermen.

New Council Named to Study Social Program

Last Sunday's news dispatches carried the announcement of the appointment of an Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Economic Security. This latter committee is composed of four of the cabinet officers and Relief Administrator Hopkins. Of local interest in the inauguration of this new council was the naming of Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor as one of its members. The council will be headed by Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, is also named on the council. Mr. Ohl was a representative of the Wisconsin Federation at the recent A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, and is a member of the Typographical Union.

Program to Be Considered

All of the appointees on the new body are stated to have long evinced interest in the various problems which are to be presented for their study and recommendation. It is further said that unemployment insurance and old-age pensions "top the program" of social security with which they are to deal, and that legislative measures dealing with these two subjects will be the first to be presented to the new Congress. "What will be necessary with regard to some of the other phases can not be determined until the effect of these two has been measured" is the language of the news story by the Associated Press.

A ten-point program of the administration was said to be gradually taking shape under the guidance of the Committee on Economic Security. These ten points "compiled by experts in the different fields" for the committee and the Advisory

Council to "assemble into a workable plan" are: Unemployment insurance; provisions for old-age security; provisions for meeting the economic risks of illness; public works as a means of economic security; employment opportunities; special measures for economic securities of children; survivors' insurance; dependency and relief; economic security for farmers and agricultural workers; and the handling and investment of reserve funds.

Continuing, the dispatches state that other studies have been directed into the fiscal aspect of a security program, and administrative possibilities and constitutional questions, and then say: "One of the few things that is definite so far is that there will be a pay-roll tax, the amount of which is yet to be determined."

Personnel of New Council

In addition to those above mentioned, the new Advisory Council appointed by the President consists of the following: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Cincinnati; Josephine Roche, president Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver; Governor John G. Winant, of New Hampshire; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Cleveland; George Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union; George H. Nordlan, Fraternal Order of Eagles, St. Paul; Belle Sherwin, former president National League of Women Voters, Washington; Grace Abbott, University of Chicago; Raymond Moley, editor of "Today" and former Assistant Secretary of State; Paul Kellogg, editor of the "Survey," New York City; Gerard Swope, president General Electric Company, New York City; Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia; Sam Lewisohn, New York City; Marion B. Folsom, Rochester; Walter Teagle, president Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York City.

In addition to the above the Secretary of Labor has named a committee of physicians as advisors to the Economic Security Committee.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

During the past week the following members of organized labor have passed away: Michael O'Connor of Street Carmen No. 518, Emilie C. Urban of Machinists' Union No. 68, Fred Wilthagen of Waiters' Union No. 30, Nichols S. Licursi of the Butchers' Union, Harry L. White of the Typographical Union.

GRAY'S
902 MARKET STREET
PRE-HOLIDAY SALE
NOW ON
UNION MADE
SUITS and OVERCOATS
AS LOW AS
\$18.85 - - and - - \$21.85

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Last Sunday night the American Hellenic Society celebrated its first anniversary with a floor show and dance at California Hall. There was a large crowd present and everyone had a good time. The Greek workers are to be congratulated on their efforts to see that everyone had enough to eat and drink. Also thanks are due to each of the artists who so kindly donated their services.

Arthur Dodge, a member of Local No. 44, has opened at 200 Drumm street with a full union crew. "Art" deserves your patronage, if you are in that neighborhood; he is an old and faithful member of organized labor.

Laundry workers, the house run by "Gus," 1196 Folsom street, is O. K. and it is all right to eat there.

Printers, Fred's, 163 Jessie street, is O. K.

Teamsters, stay away from the Unique, 506 Battery street; the employees work for their meals in this place. Also pass up the Red Lantern, which is opposite your headquarters; our unions are having trouble with the boss.

Street Carmen and Auto Mechanics, stay out of the Spark Plug, at Van Ness and Geary. This boss has students working without any pay except their meals.

The Eagle, on Polk street, won't do. Sam Brown, a one time member of Cooks Local No. 44, is ratting in this house.

Betty's, at 2170 Geary street, has people working for the enormous wage of one dollar per day, so see to it that you don't spend any money there.

Cable Carmen, please stay away from the non-union Brown's, at 915 Hyde street.

Don't forget that the Roosevelt, Pig 'n' Whistle, Foster's, Clinton's, and the White Log Taverns are all unfair to organized labor. There are no members of any culinary union working for these firms.

Always look for our union house card before you eat—then you can be sure the house is 100 per cent organized.

Many Sacramento Stores Agree to Handle Bakers' Union Product Only

The Bakers' Union of Sacramento has signed an agreement with shops representing 90 per cent of the output of the industry in that city and vicinity. The men will work thirty-six hours in machine shops and forty hours in hand shops, at wages ranging from 44 cents hourly for inexperienced apprentices to \$1.03 for foremen, and with 5 to 15 cents per hour extra for night work, and time and one-half for overtime. Overtime exceeding two hours is assessed by the union and used for relief to unemployed members. This local has expended approximately \$7000 in such relief within the past two years and by shortening hours increased the number of workers in the industry 25 per cent. Through solicitation by the union over 125 stores in the Sacramento area have by resolution agreed to handle union made bakery products exclusively.

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS

OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

SPLENDID LAUNDRY
3840 EIGHTEENTH ST.
UNDerhill 7757

HERMAN'S HATS
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

T. J. KANE
LOG CABIN TAVERN
A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT PLACE TO EAT
FOOD OF QUALITY
34 Third Street San Francisco GARfield 0541

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL
ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORE
2415 MISSION ST. Near 20th Street
GROCERIES TOBACCO TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS

The EVANGELINE
RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS
44 McALLISTER STREET
MAJOR CAROLINE ANTRIM, Manager

Victory for Labor in Last Week's Election

As the result of the election of candidates favorable to labor's aims and aspirations, it is believed that the outlook is bright for a thirty-hour week bill and other labor legislation in the next Congress session, says the International Labor News Service.

Of twenty-seven Senators indorsed by labor, all except four were elected, and it is stated the same proportion holds good for members of the House of Representatives.

Particular gratification was expressed at American Federation of Labor headquarters over the election of Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Wheeler of Montana, Ashurst of Arizona, Walsh of Massachusetts, Shipstead of Minnesota, Frazier of North Dakota, and the now apparent victory of Senator Cutting in New Mexico. Pleasure was also expressed over the election of P. G. Gerry to replace Senator Hebert of Rhode Island and the election of Joseph C. O'Mahoney to the Senate from Wyoming. Senator Kean of New Jersey, who was opposed by labor, was another one of the candidates who went down to defeat last week.

Former Governor Defeats Fess

Senator Fess of Ohio is succeeded by Vic Doohaney, who as Governor of Ohio demonstrated his friendliness to organized labor on several occasions.

Results of state elections also pleased labor. Victories of Governor Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Labor party candidate in Minnesota, the La Follette third party in Wisconsin, and of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America as lieutenant-governor in Pennsylvania, were singled out for special mention among trade unionists. As presiding officer of the State Senate, Kennedy is expected to exercise

an important influence on labor legislation in Pennsylvania.

Here and there a Congressional candidate favored by labor was defeated, losing because of the tremendous Democratic sweep. Senator Robinson of Indiana was one example of this.

But setbacks were few and far between and on the whole, labor is vastly pleased with the results.

Concerted Drive in Prospect for Organization of Big Chain Stores

The announcement comes from New York that chain grocery store and meat market employees, long under the domination of the several powerful companies controlling this business, are apparently determined to throw off the yoke of fear and hesitancy and proceed with effective organization.

A concerted drive is reported as under way to improve the lot of these workers, through their own voluntary organization into bona fide labor unions, with such assistance of experienced labor organizers as they may desire.

Employees of the James Butler Grocery Company, operators of 665 stores, are expected to present demands soon for recognition of their organization, together with revision of wage scales and working rules, in keeping with union conditions.

The president of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in Ohio, one of the crafts affected in the recent Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company strike at Cleveland, has announced that his organization will ask officials of the company to extend the Cleveland agreement to all of their stores.

"MIKE" TIGHE RE-ELECTED

M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been re-elected, according to a final report of the canvassing board named at the recent annual convention. Early reports had it that alleged radical elements opposing Tighe had accomplished his defeat.

Oil Workers of South Flocking Into Union

Activity in organization work the past two months by the Oil Workers' Union of Long Beach has resulted in nearly 400 new members being initiated into the union the last two meetings, says the "Labor News" of that city. In addition to that unprecedented number, the local expected to hold initiation ceremonies for 150 more one night last week.

Hundreds of oil workers employed in the Long Beach field and refineries are coming to the headquarters of the union each day seeking assistance from the local in determining their back pay due them through a recent ruling by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Practically all of those asking advice are filing applications for membership, and as the order included nearly every employee in the district, it is predicted that within the very near future all those engaged in the oil industry of Southern California will be members of the union.

Hitler Weakens as German Workers Gain Some Lost Power by Ordinance

An ordinance has been issued by Chancellor Hitler re-defining the purpose of the "Labor Front," which is regarded as at least a slight gain for working people. Some believe the boycott of German goods has prompted the ordinance. The decisive features of the new ordinance are:

First—The Labor Front, which seized hundreds of millions of marks in property and cash of the labor unions, has seized the property of the employers' associations. The associations held considerable real estate and some undoubtedly had considerable funds, although some associations might have succeeded in disposing of their cash beforehand.

Second—The Labor Front was appointed the arbiter in all labor disputes. According to the ordinance, it is supposed to "assure labor peace and find an adjustment between the justified interests of all concerned in conformity with National Socialist principles."

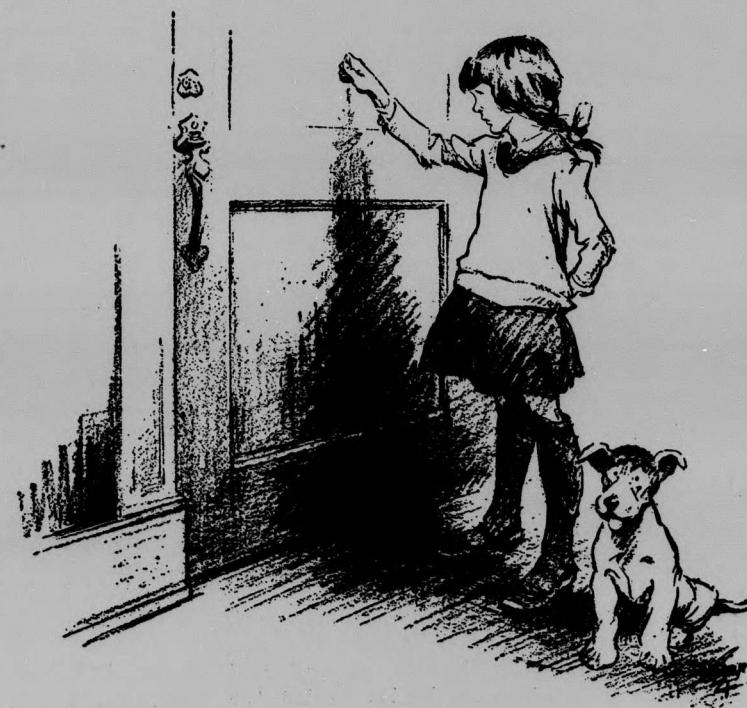
The second feature is more important than the first. By it the role of arbiter in all labor disputes goes to an organization in which 95 per cent of the members are workers.

MUST PAY \$12,500 BACK WAGES

The Fair Waist and Dress Company, New York City, has deposited a certified check for \$12,500 to cover restitution of back wages to its employees. In the agreement signed by the company, all violations charged in the bill of complaint were admitted as well as the interstate character of the company's business and the constitutionality and validity of the Recovery Act and the dress manufacturing industry code. The company agreed to pay the expenses incurred by the code authority in connection with the case and to permit the code authority's accountant to check the company's books once a month at the company's expense to determine compliance with the code.

HOUSING DRIVE WILL CONTINUE

The Better Housing Program in San Francisco will continue until the entire city has been canvassed, its leaders announce. The original goal of \$7,000,000, was passed after only one month's drive, during which over 19,000 modernization jobs have been pledged. While the figure is a particularly encouraging one, it is necessary to state that these jobs will develop into actual employment only in proportion to the eventual fulfillment of the pledges themselves.



"This Year, One Neighbor in Four Needs Help"

In a message to all our citizens the campaign committee of the San Francisco Community Chest announces that a solicitor from the Chest will call on every home in San Francisco in the campaign which opens Monday, November 12, and closes Wednesday, December 5, and that these solicitors are your neighbors who are giving their time to get from you and every generous San Franciscan the money which must be raised if your needy neighbors are to receive the help they require from Community Chest agencies. The committee asks generous response to the solicitors' appeal.

Chest leaders tell us this year that one neighbor in four needs help. Although the goal for this campaign is \$2,102,000, which is 15 per cent higher than that of last year, the men and women of this city, looking hopefully toward better times, are asked to give generously and thus assure our needy neighbors the help we are in honor bound to give them.

Our nation has been built on those great principles of human rights which make us all neighbors. Today we in San Francisco are partners with the federal government in assuring those rights to all our fellow-citizens.

Federal, state and county funds will relieve the distress due to unemployment. Local contributions must finance the ninety-five Community Chest agencies which will meet those other no less imperative needs of homeless children, indigent sick people, bewildered young people and forlorn old people.

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Harry L. White, former president and secretary-treasurer of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, was killed by an automobile on the highway near Madera last Monday, November 12. He was 79 years of age. The funeral services were held in Fresno on the 14th, and interment followed in Fresno County.

When the tragic facts above set forth became known to the membership and to trade-unionists generally, there was genuine grief everywhere. In another column will be found a tribute to Mr. White as a man and a friend. His membership dated from 1876, when he joined Erie (Pennsylvania) Typographical Union. The following year he deposited his card with Salt Lake Typographical Union and in 1886 was president of that Union. He was foreman of the Salt Lake City "Tribune's" composing room. He owned and edited the Park City "Record" during his stay in Utah.

Arriving in San Francisco in 1887, Mr. White shortly afterward left for Portland, Oregon, and during an eleven months' stay in that city he was chairman of Multnomah (Portland) Typographical Union's executive committee.

Returning to San Francisco, he was elected a delegate from No. 21 to the Federated Trades Council, the organization that preceded the present Labor Council. As a delegate to the last-named Council, he was faithful to many duties.

It would take a volume to describe Harry White's activities in behalf of No. 21. As president he won high esteem, but he will best be remembered as secretary-treasurer for nine years. Unusually competent, always courteous to those with whom he came in contact, he made a friend of each man and woman. He passed through difficult times. Right after he was elected secretary-treasurer in 1898, he participated in the successful efforts to rehabilitate the job section after the loss of the strike for nine hours. When the employers in the printing industry attempted to take away the eight-hour day in 1905, Mr. White never spared himself in serving the Union. The earthquake and fire of 1906 seemingly prostrated San Francisco, but men like Harry White would not be denied, and he aided many of our members and their families.

In 1905 Mr. White was elected as No. 21's delegate to the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union.

In 1912 Mr. White became secretary of the California Industrial Accident Commission, in which capacity he was most efficient, because of his sympathetic nature, his insistence on the right, and his fairness to injured men, employers and insurance officials. He was presented with a silver loving cup by the staff when he retired on December 31, 1932.

Harry White carried his union card for nearly sixty years. In each state of the Union he has warm printer friends. He set type by hand in San

Francisco on the old "Morning Call" and "Bulletin," the "Chronicle" and the "Examiner."

The members of No. 21 deeply regret their loss, and to Mrs. White, the son and the daughter, there is extended a sympathy that is profound because of the splendid character and services of a true man, Harry L. White.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will assemble in monthly meeting at 1 o'clock p. m. Sunday, November 18, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. Your interest in the welfare of the union as one of its members, especially during this economic depression, could be no more convincingly attested than by your presence at its meetings and active participation in its deliberations. The meetings should be especially attractive to the younger members of the union, for, sooner or later, it will be incumbent upon them to guide the destinies of an organization that means so much to them from a bread-and-butter viewpoint.

Chas. A. Derry, editor of the Labor Clarion, who has been on vacation in the Northwest for the past month, in a short note states that he expects to arrive home the latter part of this week.

The large and modernly equipped printing plant of John T. Gilmartin & Son, Ltd., at 83-87 Stevenson street, was destroyed by fire early last Monday. The fire, of undetermined origin, had made considerable headway before it was discovered by a patrolman and a nearby garage employee, and gave a three-hour battle to the firemen before it was extinguished. Three of the presses in the plant crashed through the floor on which they had been standing and plunged into the water-flooded basement. A fourth press, much the heaviest of the battery of fine machines in the pressroom, did not crash through with the others. Had it done so, it would have meant the collapse of the entire building, according to Fire Chief Charles Brennan. John T. Gilmartin, Sr., owner of the plant, and Chief Brennan agreed the fire started in the basement, used for storage of paper, and probably had smoldered for hours before it was discovered. Five of the large crew of firemen who fought the flames were severely injured. It was a third alarm fire. Damage to the property is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Frank Adams, veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, who has made the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs his place of abode the last two years, zoomed into San Francisco by plane he boarded at a Denver airport and made a "happy landing" here last Friday. Frank is enjoying a two weeks' furlough. He reports all the San Francisco printers residing at the Home are in better health now than they have been for some time. They all requested him to convey their kindest regards and best wishes to the home guard, and he assured them he would find much pleasure in doing it. Shortly after arriving in San Francisco Mr. Adams proceeded to Stockton to visit relatives and a host of his old pals in that vicinity. He will pay another brief visit to San Francisco and will try to meet as many of his former friends and composing room associates as possible before his return to Colorado Springs. He said he realized his desire to contact all he wished to was not possible of fully gratifying, but he wanted them to know he did his best to "get around" and renew all old acquaintances. Adams said his plane ride from Denver afforded him the thrill of his life.

The death of Mrs. Pauline Jukich in Sausalito last Sunday occasioned extension of sincere sympathy and expressions of deepest regret to her son, George G. Jukich of the Walter N. Brunt chapel. Mrs. Jukich was a native San Franciscan, having been born here in 1877. She was the mother of ten children, all of whom survive her, as does her

husband, Frank Jukich. Services for Mrs. Jukich were at Star of the Sea Church, Sausalito, last Tuesday, with interment in Fernwood Cemetery.

Fritzie Schirner Buchignani, monotype keyboard operator and member of the Typographical Union, is being literally showered with congratulations these days. Reason: birth of a son to her recently.

Santa Claus, who probably was making a preliminary survey of San Francisco early this week to ascertain what was needed most by the worthies of this town, dropped a large sized "passel" of regular situations into the "Examiner" composing room. The following were favored by the cheery nosed dispenser of food cheer: H. T. Darr, H. A. Davis, W. F. Ferroggiaro, H. H. Leach, R. M. Pennington and J. J. Tobin, all linotype keyboard artists, which increases the size of the keyboard crew to seven more than were ever regularly employed in the "Examiner" composing room before, according to a report of one of its "oldest inhabitants."

Friends of Mack D. Ward, day foreman of the "Shopping News," will be grieved to learn of the passing of his father, J. D. Ward, at the Odd Fellows' Home in Saratoga, Friday, November 9. Mr. Ward was 90 years old at the time of his demise, having celebrated that birthday with his family on October 20. He was the "official" guide to strangers at the Odd Fellows' Home, and, despite his years, could tire out the average person in walking around the Home. Mr. Ward's residence in California dated from 1854, when he was 10 years old. The funeral was held last Tuesday at Welty's Undertaking Parlors in Santa Rosa, and interment was in the family plot in that vicinity.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Death came in Seattle, Wash., last Friday to Mr. Voyle Stanfield, a former member of Typographical Union No. 21 and a former member of the "Chronicle" chapel. A brother, F. J. Stanfield of this chapel, survives him, and to whom our deepest sympathies are extended in his loss.

Al Moore of the Marin County Moores has been on the sick list. Al returned to the routine of running for ferryboats Monday.

This fellow Harry Miner certainly believes in doubling his money. Harry invested a nickel's worth in a Bell pay station phone and realized a neat profit of 5 cents on the deal. Mr. Miner dropped the 5-cent piece in the slot, dialed a number with no results, hung up the receiver, reached for the nickel in the return slot and drew out a dime. Yes, he returned the money to the phone company. Oh, yeah! Phooey!

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"Deacon" Folger, whose wife died from the results of an auto accident, and who was in Tracy Hospital for two weeks with a badly injured hip and other bruises, is now staying with his sister at Lafayette. It will be several weeks before Folger is back on his machine in this office.

One of those new-fangled typewriter keyboards has been installed for several weeks after the day shift has left. Understand several of the boys are taking the course of instruction, but, so far, there has been no line forming to the right. The office offers to pay for any one wishing to learn the "touch" system so as to be able to run one of the typewriter things. We have had experience with several folks who already had the "touch" system down pat, and they didn't go to school to learn it.

Business is about the same, although the extra work is falling off.

Myron ("Lucky") Douglass has transferred his cow and chickens to this side of the bay and has quit his role as a commuter.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, November 18.

C. N. Butler, who has been confined to a local hospital for several weeks, the result of having been injured by being struck by a street car, has been removed to his home at 628 Forty-sixth avenue, and is reported as being well on the road to recovery.

M. A. ("Mike") Michelson, of the "Chronicle" chapel, last week suffered a badly lacerated finger by his hand coming in contact with a rapidly moving belt while operating an inserting machine. The injured digit is reported as healing rapidly. His many friends will regret to learn of his unfortunate accident and hope soon to welcome him back in his perennially sociable and jovial mood.

The 1933 convention of the M. T. D. U. was attended by 14 delegates. The 1934 convention of that organization (both of which were held in Chicago) had but 12 delegates, two of whom were seated as delegates from Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, though there is no mailers' union in Boston. Names of the two delegates mentioned do not appear among the official list of the regularly elected mailer delegates to the 1934 Chicago convention of the I. T. U., neither are they mentioned as being among the irregularly elected delegates to that convention. As in times past, the seating of delegates in conventions of the M. T. D. U. was nothing if not peculiar.

In the reports of the president and vice-president to the 1934 M. T. D. U. convention the scribes of the "outlaw" locals received honorable mention. Says the president: "Why correspondents should waste time in writing the same story over again is a mystery. One western correspondent has written the same articles so many times in slightly different forms that any intelligent mailer can almost memorize it word for word. It has never been the policy of the executive council to argue with those who disagree with our views." The vice-president says: "My Boston critic, from what I am informed, has not worked at the bench for a number of years. The critic from Milwaukee . . . stated he is holding a state position, and the San Francisco local is afflicted with a correspondent who is a reformed printer." The "Boston critic" was president and business agent of Boston Mailers' Union. The "outlaw scribes" have wondered why it is the custom in New York, where the vice-president holds a position of foreman on a morning newspaper, that shortly after becoming president or other officer of New York union they receive foremanship jobs. For a considerable time the "outlaw" scribes have endeavored to find out why no itemized statement was ever published regard-

ing the disbursement of the \$100,000 defense and other funds of the M. T. D. U.; also, why the financial statement of monthly receipts and disbursements was not published in the "Typographical Journal" for some three years during the "operation" of the \$100,000 defense fund, until the M. T. D. U. secretary-treasurer was prodded into doing so, largely, if not wholly, by the "outlaw" scribes; and, further, since the M. T. D. U. gives mailers no benefits, why pay dues to it for M. T. D. U. officers to squander in fruitless court litigation against the I. T. U., and in other unaccountable ways that gained nothing but obligations still outstanding and a depleted treasury for the M. T. D. U.

Ask Aid for Miners

The San Francisco Labor Council this week issued the following appeal to its affiliated unions:

"Greetings:

"Acting on the appeal from the California State Federation of Labor in behalf of the locked out miners and dependents at Jackson, Amador County, the San Francisco Labor Council hereby makes an earnest appeal to the affiliated unions to come to the rescue of the starving miners.

"In co-operation with the State Federation of Labor, Brother Joseph Casey, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has made an investigation of the local situation, and returns with instructions from the Labor Council to establish a relief system at Jackson and superintend the distribution of relief.

"Checks should be made payable to the San Francisco Labor Council, which has already advanced \$1000 to put the relief system in operation at the earliest possible moment this week.

"Trusting that the affiliated unions will extend a helping hand to the miners in their distress, and with best wishes for success in this worthy cause, we are,

"Fraternally,
(Seal) "EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,
"JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
"Secretary,
"San Francisco Labor Council."

CONSIDER UNIVERSAL BUTTON

The subject of providing a universal button to members of all unions affiliated with the San Francisco Building Trades Council has been referred to the affiliated unions with a request that they consider same and inform the Council of their ideas on the proposal.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
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Labor Must Depend On Its Own Strength

Speaking before an audience of 10,000 in the Hippodrome, New York, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told the members that wage earners must rely on their labor organizations—not upon the government or N.R.A.—for improvement of hours, working conditions and wages.

Having served the National Recovery Administration in various capacities from its inception, this expressed conclusion of Hillman is of particular interest, and worthy of note by all workers.

Greatest Battles Are to Come

"I believe today, more than ever, that our real progress will be made only through our own organizations," Hillman said. "The greatest battles are still ahead of us, and not behind us.

"N.R.A. and the National Industrial Recovery Act can be made a great power in the hands of labor, but I know from my training and experience in the labor movement that only labor which is organized can take advantage of the N.R.A."

Similar views were expressed by Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. and Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the Federation.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 9, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandaleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, Ernest E. Ellermeyer vice Charles Cook.

Communications—Filed—From American Federation of Labor, announcing that copies of Proceedings of the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention may be procured at 50 cents a copy, or \$40 per 100; also transmitting copy of resolution of thanks passed by the convention in appreciation of welcome and entertainment of the delegates and guests of the convention. Resolution reads:

"Resolution No. 219—By Committee on Resolutions:

"Whereas, The most hearty welcome which was extended to the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the San Francisco Labor Council, the City of San Francisco, and the State of California, have been most gratifying and pleasing to the delegates and guests of the convention; and

"Whereas, The trade unionists of San Francisco have been tireless throughout the time of the convention in providing for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates, their wives, and guests and by their hospitality have greatly facilitated the business and pleasure of the convention; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the delegates and officers in attendance, their wives and guests, tender hearty thanks to the trade unionists and other citizens of the City of San Francisco and State of California, and to the following: Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Archbishop of San Francisco, Edward J. Hanna; Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco; Director Harold Butler, International Labor Office; Secretary Walter M. Citrine, British Trades Union Congress; Vice-Commander Charles R. Mabey, American Legion; Commander Van Zant, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Senator James J. Davis; Representative Richard Welch; Colonel Wood Axton; Mr. Sol Rosenblatt, Divi-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

sional Administrator, N.R.A.; Judge Joseph A. Padway; Mr. Max Winter; Mr. B. Charney Vladick; Dr. A. Meiklejohn; members of Musicians' Local No. 6, San Francisco, and Miss Helene Hughes of Radio Station KFRC.

"Resolved, That we express our appreciation to the Clergy of San Francisco for the spirit of good will which prompted them to extend the freedom of their pulpits to officers and delegates attending the Convention; and be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Press for the space they have afforded and the fairness with which they have reported the proceedings of the Convention, and to the citizens generally for the fine spirit manifested by them toward the delegates and visitors to the Convention.

"The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote."

Referred to Executive Committee—Local Joint Board of Culinary Alliance, requesting action against Weinstein's Department Stores and the Woolworth Stores. From Carpenters No. 483, protesting against editorial in the "News" suggesting temporary lowering of wages by Building Trades workers.

Referred to Officers—From Varnishers and Polishers, requesting information in regard to shoes sold in Gallenkamp stores. From Supervisor Gallagher, protesting against suggested change in specifications for Federal building to use Indiana limestone instead of cast stone, and asking for co-operation.

Complied with Request—From Building Trades Council and Painters No. 19, asking for support of a \$7-a-day scale of seven hours for painters.

Referred to Committee of Seven—Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, asking for financial report of General Strike Committee.

Communication from California State Federation of Labor, appeal for financial assistance for 600 miners, members of Mother Lode Miners' Union Local No. 48, of Jackson, Amador County, on strike since October 1, and were locked out. Organizer Joseph Casey was given the floor, and recited the result of his personal investigation of the situation, saying that families have exhausted facilities for credit extended by local merchants and citizens, and are in desperate straits and in danger of starvation. Moved to instruct the Executive Committee to advance \$1000 to the miners at Jackson and to issue a financial appeal to affiliated unions, and that Council be reimbursed for the sum so advanced. Motion carried.

Report of the Executive Committee—Controversy of Sheet Metal Workers with the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, laid over awaiting result of conference between company and Metal Trades unions. Recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the Petrie Wine Company. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24 will inaugurate campaign to consummate an agreement in the retail baking industry for the coming year; thanked Council for assistance with adjustment of controversies with employers. Culinary Workers, Whitcomb Hotel only hotel 100 per cent fair; all chop suey places are unfair; Amendment No. 2 and outlook for proper administration for smaller houses is not good, anticipate difficulties; Bay Meadows race track is fair to the crafts. Upholsterers, have adjusted differences satisfactorily with the exception of one company. Pastemak-

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ers, thank all who have assisted them in the fight against the Gragnano Products Company. Barbers, ask for patronage of their union house card. Grocery Clerks, ask for demand for the clerk's button. Photo Engravers, ask for patronage for their union label. Auto Mechanics, have signed an agreement with the Yellow Cab Company. Milk Drivers, protest delivery of milk by local grocers. Masters, Mates and Pilots, are co-operating with the marine unions. Longshoremen, have a membership of 4600 and are also co-operating with the maritime unions. Machinists No. 68, thank Longshoremen for assistance; Union Iron Works is 96 per cent organized. Filling Station Employees, ask for demand for union attendants at gasoline stations. Longshoremen, deny they have given any official indorsement to Judge Steiger in the recent campaign as claimed by some. Teachers, request assistance in organizing teachers.

New Business—Moved that the J. C. Hunken Grocery Stores be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Moved that the Council request Governor Merriam to take early action on the case of Tom Mooney. Motion carried.

Announcement was made that Mr. Strauss, engineer of the Golden Gate bridge, will address the Council on "Rapid Transit" next Friday evening, November 16.

Receipts, \$440; expenditures, \$269.28.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

Note: The newly organized Pharmacists' Union, or Drug Clerks' Association, has submitted the following letter and requests that it be read by the affiliated unions:

"Officers and Members:

"You are perhaps not aware that the drug clerks of this city are now affiliated with organized labor and operating as Pharmacists' Union Local No. 838 under a charter issued by the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association on June 1, 1934.

"That we have a delegate seated in the Central Labor Council, and the District Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, and expect shortly to have the requisite number of members to seat another delegate.

"This Union is profiting by the experience of a former Drug Clerks' Association, which had its charter revoked because of a controversy arising over the issuing of a publication, and have so strengthened our by-laws that we believe it will be a difficult matter to ever take this union out of the labor movement.

"We ask your help and the help of organized labor to put our local over, by having your members ask for union pharmacists to wait on them and to look for union store cards when purchasing in drug stores.

"We feel confident of your support and co-operation. Thanking you in advance for any consideration you can give our appeal, we are,

Fraternally yours,

"PHARMACISTS' UNION."

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Promotional League

Official Minutes of Meeting Held November 7, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League was called to order in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, by Vice-President B. A. Brundage at 8:10 p. m. President Rotell arrived a few minutes later and presided. On roll call all officers were present except Aubrey Bell. Minutes of meeting held October 17 were approved as read.

Credentials—From Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, for Herman Dreschler, vice Joseph Naughton. Credentials accepted and the delegate was seated.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From San Francisco-Oakland Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8, in which they state they will make an extensive campaign against firms using non-union cuts in their advertising displays; secretary to post. From the San Francisco "Chronicle" submitting a questionnaire to be filled out and returned to that newspaper. Same was filed with instructions that the secretary be the only one to give news items for publication.

Bills—Same were read and submitted to the Trustees.

Secretary's Report—Gave a lengthy report on the various clothing firms he visited and the amount of union label merchandise they had for sale. Stated he had many calls for the pass-out cards to be used when making a purchase.

Reports of Unions—Waiters' Union, reporting for the Culinary Workers' unions, requests a consistent demand for their house card; the Hotel Whitcomb is the only hotel recognizing their unions. Garment Workers' Union No. 131, say work is fair just now and it would continue to be so if members of unions would keep up the demand for their union label; will hold their whist game on Thursday, November 15, in the Labor Temple. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44, state that the posters are doing fairly well and that the billers had quite a bit of work during the election campaign, but is now slow again. Carpenters' Union No. 22, report work picking up; say that the state is not paying the prevailing scale in some cases and on overtime and Sunday work. Laundry Drivers' Union make an earnest request to report back to unions not to patronize Oriental laundries as it is impossible to compete with them. Upholsterers' Union No. 28, reported on their strike situation and request that you demand San Francisco made upholstered furniture as all are now union except the Kroehler Manufacturing Company; they hope to have their union label on local-made upholstered furniture within a few weeks; demand it now; some merchants have requested that the name "San Francisco" be left off so that they may sell inferior outside-made merchandise. Bakers' Union No. 24 state they

have been negotiating with the Latin Bakers' Association for some time and have finally arrived at an understanding to sign up with them; the small retail bakeries are generally violating some part of the code agreement and a check will be made on them; request you to look for their union bakeshop card; Foster's bakeries are still unfair. Molders' Union report work slow; will hold their dance on November 24 in the Labor Temple; all local made stoves and heaters are 100 per cent union-made. Operating Engineers No. 64, report the union is making progress. Pressmen's Union No. 24, say work was good, but it is slowing up again. Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, again call to your attention that the San Francisco Biscuit Company is a non-union Seattle firm; are negotiating a new agreement with the local firms and will sign up. Bakers' Auxiliary No. 24-119-125 have also signed up, with a raise and back pay. Millmen's Union, state work slow; negotiating for an agreement with the cabinet shops. Pile Drivers' Union, report all working. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, report business good; demand the union house card; delegate stated he had been able to send sales for union-made merchandise for about \$150 to a friendly store. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, say work is fairly good. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 state that they will request the Labor Council to place the J. C. Hunkin Stores on the "We Don't Patronize List." Office Employees' Union want to thank all for their co-operation in defeating Charter Amendment No. 11. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report they are requesting their members to make an active campaign for the holiday season for union-made gifts.

Trustees—Report favorably on all bills; same were ordered paid.

Special Committee—By-Laws Committee report they had met to revise the Constitution and By-

Laws of the League and were ready to submit the changes to the meeting. The chair stated that this would be only the first reading and that no debate or action would be entertained at this meeting. The secretary read the old laws and the proposed revision. Moved and seconded that the proposed new laws be read next meeting and that final action thereon be taken the first meeting in December. Carried.

New Business—Delegate Willis at this time brought to the attention of the League that the Pile Drivers had considered withdrawing from the League for the reason that the secretary of the League had acted unfavorably on a proposition affecting an organization of which he is a member. The case was explained to Delegate Willis with the request that he report back this explanation to the Pile Drivers' Union.

Receipts, \$149.74; bills paid, \$146.30.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, November 21. At this meeting the revision of the By-Laws will again be read.

"Educate women in their spending power for the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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Norris and Long Win Referendum Victories

The numerous friends of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska throughout the entire nation will extend congratulations on his latest victory, gained in the election last week when the voters of his home state ratified the veteran legislator's plan for a legislative body of only one "house."

Under the Norris amendment to the state's constitution all responsibility and authority are given the members of the one body. The passing of bills through a senate and then sending them to a house of representatives, or vice versa, will thus become a thing of the past, and the future Nebraska legislator must assume entire responsibility for his vote and its consequences. The new measure, effective in 1937, provides that the legislature shall consist of not more than fifty nor less than thirty members, elected on a non-partisan ballot. The exact number of members will be decided upon by the legislature prior to the act becoming effective.

Reward to Personal Efforts

Friends of Senator Norris say that he drafted the proposal, devoted the entire campaign to explaining it, and paid practically all the bills out of his own slender purse. He is quoted as saying in support of his proposal that under the present legislative scheme of the states and Congress that there are really three houses—the senate, the house and the conference committee. The latter has on many occasions, known to the public, demonstrated its power over legislation.

In the State of Louisiana, under the guidance of Senator Huey P. Long fourteen constitutional amendments were submitted to the people, and every one of them carried against bitter opposition of the senator's foes and of the ridicule attempted to be heaped upon him by the daily press. One of the measures wiped out the poll tax in Louisiana, a tax common in the South and that bars many poor men and women from the ballot box.

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Another exempts the poor man's home or farm from taxation, while a third one gives to the legislature power to levy taxes on incomes and inheritances. All are said to be in line with the often expressed demand of the Senator for redistribution of wealth.

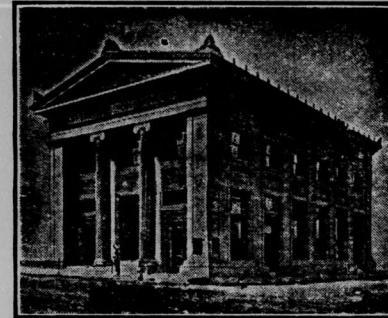
GAIN FOR UPHOLSTERERS

Reporting to the Labor Council last Friday night on the settlement of their recent wage scale and agreement following a strike, the Upholsterers' Union announced that they now have some 28 shops in which their members are employed, and the further encouraging news that with the exception of the product of the Kroehler Company, all work in their line in the Bay area is now done by union mechanics. It is the opinion of the union that the one remaining "hold out" firm will soon realize the error of its way and the organized workers thus be enabled to report a 100 per cent industry. The upholsterers also hope to have the union label appear on their product within a very short time.

SPEAKS AT COUNCIL TONIGHT

Joseph B. Strauss, engineer of the Golden Gate bridge, will address the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council in the auditorium of the Labor Temple this (Friday) evening. Mr. Strauss' subject will be "Rapid Transit," and the opportunity of hearing this noted engineer is anticipated with pleasure by the delegates and the regular visitors to the Council meetings.

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

San Francisco Organized Painters Make Determined Stand for Scale

Members of the Painters' Union locals having jurisdiction in the San Francisco area will continue their efforts to enforce the official wage scale against all chiselers.

Secretary-Treasurer Burchell of the District Council of Painters states that the union is not on strike, but merely trying to enforce the wage scale agreed upon, and that members are continuing to work for contractors agreeing to pay this scale. The master painters are attempting to inaugurate a wage scale of \$5 a day, against the last award of a wage board of \$7 a day, and this action is taken without consulting either the union or the wage board. It is against such action that the union has taken its determined stand, in order to bring about a uniform wage condition and remedy the existing chaotic condition in the industry.

A hearing on a code for the industry in California is scheduled to open in the State building this morning. This code has been drafted by the Master Painters' and the Union's representatives and provides for a \$7 daily wage for a seven-hour day and for conciliation of disputes.

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